VOL. I.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1870.

NO. 34.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NASHVILLE.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE Letter from Col. Baxter Read in the

Charges.

Proposition to Make Good His Charges Not Accepted.

will by Mr. Singletary for Funding State Debt.

ial Dispatch to the Chronicle.

SENATE.

HVILLE, June 9 .- The bill providing election of Judges and Clerks, in once with the New Constitution, first Thursday in August, passed

resolution, instructing the Tenlegation in Congress to ask for nail facilities on rivers in the State

o issue to Thos. F. Huff State \$1,000 passed.

thorizing the transmission of

Oby express passed. lestroy the Bank of Tennessee

d for taxes passed.

end the attachment laws of g creditors the right to levy rty, passed.

the Joint Committee, read a letter from Col. ich Mr. Baxter offers uptionists referred to nd to appear before embly may appoint, o has power to send and will give bim sent by attorney, to romising to substanhad made if the conto. The Committee with the report, and ntment of a committee. ked for by Mr. Baxter, discharged. The report

nd the Committee dis-

HOUSE.

he new bills was one by Mr. to fund the State debt maturing e January 1st, 1875, in bonds at interest in gold. Passed, and ordered printed.

to permit the Nashville and za Railroad to borrew money rd reading by a vote of 56 to 2. il, by Mr. Fleming, to appoint d Commissioners to take charge of ent railroads passed third reading. resolution, by Mr. Everett, directssmen from this State to forward principles as will tend to counteract eal policy was laid over.

Several bills to reorganize the free school system were introduced.

A bill to secure compensation to printers for legal notices passed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Denial of Charges of Corruption-Unusual Storm-Business Suspended. SENATE.

SHINGTON, June 9 .- Mr. Davis gave that he would introduce a bill to nable Indian tribes to sue in courts.

A bill was introduced to regulate the length of spans on the Ohio river.

The House appointment bill was considered, and the Senate amendment, making the humber of representatives three hundred, was adopted. The bill was then laid over till next week.

The bill to abolish the franking privilege was discussed Mr. Flanagan opposing it, because it would deprive the Republican party of a great lever of which they now had control. He would use the franking privilege to disseminate political right among the people of Texas. Replying to some former remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Hamilton,) he maintained that that people were not the set of cut-throats they were represented, but were a high-toned community. He was as good a Republican as any man dare be, but did not feel called on Petition of Tobacconists for Equalizing to prove the fact by jumping up and proposing to cut men's throats.

HOUSE.

Several members denied charges of havbeen corrupted by Cuban partisans

stop to all business. The gas was lit, but contracts.

the noise of the hail and rain on the roof drowned the voices of the members.

A bill was passed punishing the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks, with a fine of one thou-sand dollars and five years imprisonment, and making the bank responsible to innocent purchasers.

Mr. Garfield, from the Banking and Curreney Committee, introduced another currency and funding bill.

The morning hour was filibustered out, when the bill went over.

A bill was reported from the Judiciary He Proposes to Make Good Former Committee to establish a uniform system of naturalization.

WASHINGTON.

Judiciary Committe of House Favoring Settlement of Southern R. R. Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 9 .- Butler, in his report from the Judiciary Committee, on the indebtedness of certain Southern railroads, says most of them, and especially those which made moderate purchases, have settled. Several roads most largely indebted have set up counter claims, which are in litigation.

Suits are pending against the following roads, for the following amounts:

East Tennessee and Virginia, \$258,829. East Tennessee and Georgia, \$365,331. Nashville and Chattanooga, \$310,839.

Nashville and Northwestern, \$47,104.

These roads, the report says, came before the Committee, and while protesting against legislation designed to affect the proceedings in court, expressed a desire for an equitable settlement without litigation, and ask that the Secretary of War, or

Assistant Attorney General Field ha

Commissioner Delano is absent until Saturday. The President has nominated O. S. Glis

son Rear Admiral, and Wm. Reynolds Commodore, in the Navy.

A terrific storm is prevailing. Irish telegraph damaged, causing some irregularity in the Liverpool reports.

FOREIGN.

CANADA. Meeting Regarding the Fenian Raid.

influential citizens, regarding the Fenian raid, Mr. Thornton's thanks to Grant were considered disgraceful.

ITALY.

Insurrection Suppressed. &c.

FLORENCE, June 9 .- The insurrection at Lucia is suppressed. Bullion has increased nearly one mil-

INDIA. belqui Breaking Out of Cholera.

BOMBAY, June 9.-The Cholera is rava-

ging different parts of India. Particularat Madras.

TURKEY.

300 Lives Lost by Fire-\$25,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The fire resulted in the loss of 300 lives, 7,000 buildings, and \$25,000,000 worth of property. The English Underwriters lost heavily. The American Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times and is considerably damaged, but the gobelin tapestry, a gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the Church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

ENGLAND.

Heavy Drought. LONDON, June 9.-The farmers are alarm-

ed over the drought.

Defeat of a Proposition to Elect a King by a Popular Vote.

MADRID, June 9 .- Question of future Monarchy before the deputies. Proposition to elect a King by popular vote was defeated. A plan was adopted to elect by a vote of the deputies. A majority equal to one half of the deputies is necessary to

PENNSYLVANIA.

Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.- The tobacconists of this city petition for a vaiform tax of sixteen cents.

It is thought the bill forbidding servile labor contracts will pass, as a party mea-The prevalence of a terrible storm put a sure will invalidate the Koopman-Schapp est convictions, and I can be sure will invalidate the Koopman-Schapp would. It may be

Letter from Colonel Baxter -- No. 4.

Editors of the Chronicle :

You will find below the extract from my let ter to General A. S. Johnson, written on the 4th day of April, 1862, as follows:

"SIR: I have already informed you (by a short letter previously written) if my arrest and detention here, as I understand by your order, and requested an early investigation of the charges to be preferred against i.e. I arrived in this city on the evening of the 25th ultimo, coming directly from home on legitimate private business. On the evening of the 31st, I was arrested and committed to this prison, where I have ever since bear detained, excluded from friends, and without information, I am left to conjecture the cause of my arrest. I take it that this action of yours is not based on any misconduct of mine coming under your own any misconduct of mine coming under your own observation. It must, therefore, be predicated

on the suggestions of others. on the suggestions of others.

"Allow me to say, sir—and I to so in no vain and boastful spirit—that, let your information come from what source it may, and let the imputation be what it may, if sufficient to justify my arrest and imprisonment, it is groundless, and without proof to support it; and all I ask is the privilege of being informed what the imputation is, from whom it emanates, and the right to confront my cowardly accusers.

tation is, from whom it emanates, and the right to confront my cowardly accusers.

"This is, perhaps, as much as I am now called on to say. It does not become me to defend myself against an unknown charge. I'll go farther—it is not incumbent upon me to defend at all until a prima facie case is made by competent proof. Nevertheless, I will waive this conceded right and present you with the history of my political action for the past twelve months:

"I was earnestly opposed to the action of Tennessee in severing her connection with the Fed-

"I was earnestly opposed to the action of Tennessee in severing her connection with the Federal Government. With my strong convictions (strengthened by subsequent events) of the impropriety and danger of seession. I have thought that my willingness to acquiesce in the rebellion was quite a concession to the popular will. About the middle of last time (1861) I attended a convention of Union men at Greeneville, where I found a majority if delegates favorable to the organization of a Provisional Government for East Tennessee, with an Executive, Legislative and Military Departments. The unanimous judgment of the Convention pointed to me as general commender of their forces. Sir, I was not blind to the personal adsome competent tribunal, be authorized to compromise differences. The Committee consent to this, and propose to abandon the suits.

The bill reported is in accordance with this recommendation.

Revenue \$716,000.

Assistant Attorney General Field has tion in Kentucky, and rallied to the Foderal standard from 15,000 to 20,000 East Tennessee-ans; and, aided by the Federal Government, if I had not commanded absolut have made such a demonstrative all the Confederal would introduce the Confederal troops and the confederate troops are confederate troops. other battle-fields.

'At this period of time, the foregoing may appear to you extravagant. But you will re-member that the contest has since increased in magnitude. Many things which might have been done then would not be practicable now. "I have reasons for believing that the Federal Government desired an East Tennesseean to command her forces near that locality. This position, through the recommendation of that Convention, I could have secured. There was nothing for me to do but to have quietly gone MONTREAL, June 9 .- At a meeting of through the lines -at that time an easy taskand appropriated it. Had I done so, as pretentious as the claim may appear to you, the Confederate Government would have been made to feel the effect of my blows. Success would have secured me the full measure of fame, while a failure could have worked no injury to me; and if I were as mean and as unprincipled as the persons to be hereafter referred to, who hold positions under, and possess the confidence of, the Confederate Government, I could have easily managed to have provided ample means out of the monies passing through the hands of staff officers to be appointed by myself, to retire upon into some favored locality in the North, there to enjoy the luxuries of wealth and the honors due to one who had nobly sacrificed his home and property in defense of the integrity of the National Constitution. The fact is, sir, but few men have had presented to them such an opportunity as was then thrusting itself upon me. The temptation. I am well satisfied, would have seduced and overcome the boasted working itself upon the control of the second control of the same and overcome the boasted working itself upon the same and overcome the boasted control of the same and duced and overcome the boasted patriotism of

any one of my corrupt and infamous revilers. But with a full appreciation of the personal advantages which the opportunity offered, and with a strong prediliction in favor of maintaining the Federal constitution, I declined the rich and seductive invitation. And I did this because I apprehended what has since been realized, that the Federal Government, in the pride of its power, would attempt to crush out the re-bellion by some harsh and vigorous policy, which I, as a Southern man, could never sanction.

My heart and affections were then, as they are now, in favor of maintaining the Federal Constitution. I have never failed to look apon the pending war as an unnatural and nunecessary one, and I have never yet seen the day when I would not, (if I could have done so,) interfered with the kindness of Moses, and said, 'Ye are brethren, why strive ye?"

"To our present fearful danger, we have been dragged by ambitious men of the two sections of our country struggling against each other for political power. The property of the South, the equality and sovereignty of the States and the constitutional liberties of both sections are endangered by this most unnatural contest. This is strong language, but I write deliberately, and mean what I write. But the evil is upon us; the people of the North and South have so willed it, and it behooves every patriot to act honestly with himself and with his country, and to support the men and measures which will most probably conduct this national affliction to an early and favorable conclusion.

"Why, then, am I suspected, arrested and imprisoned as a dangerous character? Simply because I cannot or will not believe that this rebellion was necessary in its origin, wise in its inception, and successfully and properly conduct-ed. This is the plain truth, and plainly spoken, and if deemed sufficient to justify you in re-straining me of my liberty, it will but verify my worst fears of the tendencies of this revolution, and your oppression will be subuitted to with as good a grace as any man of 1 | 1 spirit and positive character ever submit the hands of tyranny. I would be truth the hands of tyranny. I w though the heavens fall. (fully take no cognizance ernments professing to h a free people and amenal ought not to abridge or r speech. The views her

on my part to comprel

It is immaterial from what cause these opinions arise; they are mine, and it will be for the fu-ture to determine whether I am right or wrong.

But, Sir, I am hunted down for another rea-son. There is a combination in East Tennessee, with its head in Knoxville, who are unworthy of the confidence either of the people or of your government. I propose, with your indulgence, to drag them before the public gaze, and administer to them the rebuke which they have so long deserved. They have oppressed and tyranized over their fellow-citizens long enough, and it is time to arrest their infamous career.

"The chief among these freet soters in politics was once an Attorney General of Tennessee, and now sits as a member of the Confederate Congress. This clique, bankrupt in character, has managed, through a noisy protestation of devo-tion to the rebellion, aided by military oppres-sion and an unscrupulous press under its imme-diate control, to secure some influence with the authorities of the Confederate States, which they have used for dishonorable and revengeful purposes. They have scrupled at nothing, however corrupt, to overthrow political opponents."

[Here follows an account of the forged correspondence with Amos Lawrence, and similar infamies, which, for good reasons, I will reserve for future use.]

Sir, I will write without reserve. It is my custom to do so. I have no secrets and ambuscade no man's character, and make no claudestine attacks on any man's reputation. I am able and it will afford me pleasure to sustain by proof everything which I here say.

"This combination of FREEBOOTERS have been

successful in clothing unprincipled partisans with military power, through whom they have attempted to suppress the freedom of thought and of speech, and the free exercise of the elective franchise. At their instance, a general system of oppression of Union men began about the first of last September. Under and in pursuance of their policy, many men from different parts of Rast Tennessee, were arrested and imprisonof East Tennessee, were arrested and imprison-ed in our own and in distant prisons, for no other reason than the entertaining by them of honest epinions averse to the rebellion. The men thus arrested, taxed with costs, and driven about by force, felt, and not without cause, that this Southern structure, called the Southern Confederacy, however beautiful to others, was, to them, a despotism, depriving them of property and personal liberty. One of their captains, acting out their policy, arrested from lifty to one hundred citizens—Union men—and under threats of sending them to distant military prisons, extorted from \$25 to \$100 each, according to their several abilities, and then gave them certifications. their several abilities, and then gave them certificates of loyalty. All this was done in one treaty. Others, wearing the insignia of military power and honor, have been enriching themselves by pretending to seize private property. Confederate Government, for the Confederate Government, and appropriating it to themselves; or, by forcing sales at inadequate prices, and then selling at a profit for their private benefit. The foregoing are but samples of the evil and wanton oppressions which have been inflicted upon the people who have been disarmed and left by both governments, without the means of self-defense."

Against such oppression I have constantly inveighed; I have denounced it frequently, openly, and boldly, and labored to bring the offenders to condign punishment. And, hence it is, that I have become the object of their concentrated malice. Let me go where I will, their wilfull misrepresentations follow me; their hired press assail me; my opinions are distorted, my business misrepresented, and my local influence exaggerated, in order to make the government believe that I was the most dangerous man in the South, resulting, in this instance, in my arrest and imprisonment.

"Certainly their is no inconsistency in my interfering for the protection of the community in which I reside, against the machinations and oppressions of these men, and the professions of acquiesence and submission which I have so frequently made. There is no conflict between these positions. Can any action of mine be con-struct into active hostility against your government or "the cause," unless these men of whom I have spoken are true exponents of your gov-ernmental policy. Generals Fain and Gillespie, Senator Haynes, Judges McKinney and Turley and a host of others, who have given strength and respectability to the Southern party in that end of the State, have never counte-nanced the abuses to which I have called your attention, and which has so frequently provoked my indignant denunciation.

"Among the many other despicable traits of character possessed by these freebooters, is cowardice. On two different occasions, by their willful misstatements-right down lyng-they have endeavored to excite large bodies of soldiers to mob me; and by similar misrepresentations they have twice before, as I understand, endeavored, through telegrams, to have me arrested while I was traveling on private business, away

Here follows a graphic account of the stampede of leading Southern men from Knoxville, upon the receipt of intelligence of the fall of Fort Donaldson, which I know your readers would enjoy; but as it would subject a good many men not parties to the combination fighting me to more or less ridicule, and perhaps contempt, I will forego the pleasure which it would otherwise give me to publish it. I will content myself with one more extract. Speaking of the same set of men, I said to General John-

"They never have, and never will be worth— either in political influence, in counsel, or in martial valor—one cent to the rebel cause; and though here a prisoner by their instigation. I write of them more in contempt than in anger. If your government will insist on patronizing. and listening to, and acting on the suggestions of these men, let it do so. If the army of the Confederate States is to be used to avenge their malice, let this be so. I will not fraternize with them, nor will I become subservient to their interests and wishes, let the consequences to me and to my family be what they may. With forgery on their fingers, and perjury upon their lips, and frauds besmearing them all over, I'll have nothing to do with them; and if they are to be made the true exponents of the Confederate Government, I pray God that it may soon be over-thrown. For one, I have resolved not to be sub-jugated either by the Yankees or by the Knoxville

clique.

"After writing this much, which is but a tithe of what might be said, I repeat that I am innocent of any crime which will justify my detention by you. I have ever been frank and candid in my political tenets; been at all times what I professed to be; have no hostility to the South, and contemplate no injury to her people. I have never at any time entertained a thought hostile to what I conceived to be her true inter-

* The rebel bayonets were Attorney General and other

est. I may have been mistaken as to the course best calculated to strengthen her power, develop best calculated to strengthen her power, develop her wealth, and secure peace and constitutional liberty to her people; but my earnest desire has always been to protect her honor and promote her prosperity. The liberties of her people are, in my opinion, endangered from within and from without. The military is displacing, at a fearful rate, the civil authorities. Under the ples of 'military necessity,' all the safeguards of civil liberty are being overslaughed. It is these tendencies that I oppose, and not the South; and if you give me the opportunity, and afford me facilities for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, I am prepared to make good all I have written as against others or in my own defence.

Respectfully, &c., Respectfully, &c., JNO. BAXTER.

omo.

Killed by Scaffold Falling.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—A rope supporting a scaffold breaking to-day, George Joyius fell, from St. Paul's Church steeple, and was killed.

NEW-YORK.

Formation of a Woman's Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9.-The Southern Womens' Bureau, having for its object, the assistance of friendless females from the South, has been formed in this city.

MANAGEMENT OF FARM WORK. - There is one fault among farmers which should be reproved in strong terms. It is laying out more work than can be done by the force on the farm timely and properly. If work cannot be done as it should be, much better not meddle with it at all. This fault is the most observable in putting in the crops of the season; for some cultivated plants will not mature unless the seeds are sown or planted in the ground at a particular time, and some farmers, in excuse for their negligence, make an assumed trust in Providence for their tardiness in being weeks behind the proper time in getting in the seed. Indian corn may serve as an e ample of a crop not being put in at 1 proper season, as well as oats, wheat an other crops, If the sowing of them is d layed beyond the proper time, the gr will prove light, and the danger blight or rust greatly increased. work cannot go on successfully, unle farmer gives it his personal supe and as a rule in country parlance, to his workmen, "come boys," it "go boys!" or follow sage Renny', of poor Richard that "He who by would thrive, must climb hold.

Workmen may be good and fall they seldom enter into all the aless they seldom enter into all the play farmer, and he must be the direct himself or much effort will be n. there should be no hap-hazard won farm. Every moment should be sult of reflecting and well matured ar ment; directed to a certain and de. end. If this were so, there would be fe, failures in farming, which are genera the result of bad calculation and poor man

Nashville and Chattanooga

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

SOUTH.

Day Passenger Train leaves Nashville at 9:30 A.M. Arrives at Chattanooga 7:10 P.M. Night Passenger Train leaves Nashville at 6:15 A.M. Arrives at Chattanooga 4:40 A.M., daily. NORTH.

Day Passenger Train leaves Chattanooga at 3:45 a. m. Arrives at Nashville 1:30 p. m. Night Passenger Train leaves Chattanooga at 8:00 p. 6. Arrives at Nashville at 5:00 a. m., daily.

Day Passenger Train leaves Nashville at 9:15 a. M. Arrives at Union City 9:15 c. M., and Hickman, Ky., 10:30 P. M. Night Passenger Train leaves Nashville at 9:00 P. M. Arrives at Union City 9:20 A. M., and at Hickman, Ky.,

10:30 A. M., daily.

This is the Short Route to St. Louis, and all points WEST AND NORTHWEST EAST.

. Arrives at Nashville 6:00 г. м. Night Train leaves Hickman, Ky., at 4:30 г. м. Arrives at Nashville at 5:00 a. m., daily. JNO. W. THOMAS, Gen'l Supt. W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l P. and T. Agent.

Day Passenger Train leaves Hickman, Ky., at 5:00 A.

SEASON OF 1870!

MONTVALE SPRINGS.

Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT FOR THE invalid and pleasure-seeker will be open for the reception of visitors

JUNE 1st. 1870.

The most marked beneficial results attending the use of these waters, in functional derangements of the LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS and SKIN, and the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, attest the

MEDICAL PROPERTIES

OF THESE WATERS.

Situated at the base of CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS, they present the strongest attractions to both the

Invalid and the Pleasure Seeker, No less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. Such provision has been made for the

COMFORT OF VISITORS

That the Proprietor confidently promises satisfaction to his guests.

DAILY COACHES.

With Mail and Passengers. Run between Maryville, the terminus of the rail-from Knoxville, and the Springs-a distance c" l, per day, \$2.50; per week. \$16.00 deress, for particulars,
JOS. L. KING